

Religious Miscellany.

"Say ye to the daughter of Zion, behold, thy salvation cometh."

No. 6.

CARLISLE, FEBRUARY 21, 1823.

Vol. I.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the American Missionary Register.

UNITED FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Communications have been received from our various Missionary stations, to the following dates:—From UNION to the 16th of Sept.; HARMONY to the 12th of Oct.; TUSCARORA to the 18th of November; SENECA to the 10th of December; and CATARAUGUS to the 12th of the same month. With the exception of a few cases of Intermittent Fevers, of comparatively a mild type, our Missionaries were enjoying comfortable health, and pursuing their labors generally with encouraging prospects of success.

UNION MISSION.

In a short letter of the 16th of September, accompanying the Journal for the month of August, the Superintendent mentions that the supplies which had recently reached the Station, were "preserved in the most perfect order." He also expresses the gratitude of the Mission Family to those Christians, by whom a considerable portion of the goods had been contributed.

In relation to the health of the Family, and to the situation of the School, the Superintendent thus briefly remarks—"The health of the Family is generally good. Brother Geo. Requa and sister Cleaver, are the only two who are not able to attend

to active duties.—Both the boys who left us have returned, but there has been no accession to the School since June."

A supply of flour from the banks of the Ohio, reached the Mission House on the 7th of August. It appears by the Journal, that the Family had been destitute of flour for seven weeks, and were not able to procure any other substitute for bread than boiled corn.

JOURNAL OF THE UNION MISSION.

Saturday, July 8.—Two men arrived this evening, who went out last year to the Rocky Mountains in Col. Glenn's hunting party. They are almost famished, having been four days without food. At another time they had no other food than horse flesh for several days. Thus the hunter is subjected to sufferings—let not the Christian missionary complain. These men acceded to our request when they left us, have collected what information they could concerning the Indians. They saw several large tribes on this side of the Mountains, among which are the Iatans or Kamanches, the Kieways, the Aneapahoes, and the Croes. These are all large wandering nations. The Iatans particularly, are a fierce, warlike people, very numerous, and at war with the Spaniards. The hunting party took up their winter quarters on the Rio-del Norte, in New Mexico. They learned, that on the west of the mountains there are several tribes, particularly the Arpaches and the Utaus, who also pursue a wandering life. Among the Spaniards are the Tous and the Pickories, who live in Towns,

profess the Catholic Religion, and are under the Spanish government. The Navahoes, who live 150 miles north of Santa Fe, are a large nation, rich in flocks and herds, and mines; and are extensive agriculturalists. The Spaniards are represented as falling behind their Indian neighbors. The information obtained by these travellers is, however, limited. The whole land to the west, even to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, containing an immense population, may be considered as Missionary ground. The time is coming, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it, when every land shall be enlightened.

Tuesday, 30.—We have now with us Clamore, Tally, and several other Chiefs, and a number of Warriors. They will leave us this evening. Brother Chapman, the Interpreter, and Tally's son, will accompany them to the Fort. We have consented to have Philip go, both to please the father, and to benefit the child by enlarging his acquaintance with the white people. In our interview with Clamore this morning, he said that "every thing was now to be made straight between him and the Cherokees." "Our heads," said he, "have been under a cloud, and we could not see; but now the darkness is to be dispelled. We have all [meaning himself and the missionaries] held our heads down, but we shall soon raise them up." In behalf of himself he said—some had reported that he had talked against the missionaries. This was false. He was willing that Tally and others should send their children, if they thought best, but he did not think his children safe, while he had so many enemies. He had always said one thing, "when there is peace I will send mine." Having had some suspicion that he was not always true to us, we took occasion to tell him that we should expect him to fulfil his word on the restoration of peace.—The number of Chiefs and

warriors who have set out for the Garrison, is 150. We expected them all here yesterday; but the Chiefs told us that they thought it would not be good for so many to come at once.

Wednesday, 31.—Have finished a house for the Osages to lodge in when they come to visit us. With this they are highly pleased. Indeed, we have been enabled thus far to please them. When a small party come, who are leading characters, or who are relations of our children, we invite them to our tables; but when those come who have no particular interest, they eat at their lodge.

Thursday, Aug. 1.—Our supplies have not yet reached us. We have been reduced to corn for six weeks. Our hand mill is not sufficient to supply our family with meal, and boiled corn serves us for bread. This with milk, and with beef, which we cure at this season of the year by barbecuing, constitutes our chief subsistence at this time. We feel thankful that our hired men are not dissatisfied with such food. None of the family complain; but those who are indisposed suffer considerable for want of a change of diet. Fearing that the boat with our supplies is delayed in consequence of not having a sufficient number of hands on board, we sent two men down the river this morning for the purpose of hastening it forward. Although we are bound to offer to God the petition, "*Give us this day our daily bread,*" yet we more especially pray "*Evermore give us the bread of life.*"

Lord's Day, 4.—The health of the family is, in some measure, evidently impaired by our diet. The prosperity of our souls depends not, however, upon our outward circumstances. The Lord deals kindly with us, for he is teaching us to cast all our cares upon him.

Wednesday, 7.—The wagon arrived in safety at noon. We are thankful that we are again supplied with

bread. We have compared the goods with the Bills of Lading, and find nothing missing, excepting a cask of hardware, which fell into the Mississippi on its way from New Orleans. This is an irreparable loss to the Mission, in the present stage of our business, as we needed nothing so much as the articles it contained.

[The cask of hardware here mentioned, contained Carpenter's tools and other implements, manufactured in New York, of the best materials. It was therefore thought best to procure similar articles here. They have already been manufactured, and shipped to New Orleans; and a bill of the expense has been transmitted to the Captain of the Steam Boat for payment. The inconvenience to the Mission, occasioned by this long delay, will no doubt be severely felt.]

Lord's Day, 11.—Subject this day—*"One thing is needful"*—Love to Christ. May we all not only possess this love, but be eminently devoted to our Divine Master.

News of a Treaty of Peace.

Tuesday, 13.—At the trading house to-day, Brother Vaill met with brother Chapman and the Indians returning from the garrison. They bring the agreeable news that a Treaty of Peace was signed between the Osages and Cherokees on the 9th inst. God has fulfilled his word to us—*"I will regard the prayer of the destitute."* Since we entered the Territory of the Osages, we have not, until now, seen a day of peace; not one, therefore, in which we could say, this is a day of prosperity. For the preservation of our lives we have reason to bless God. That we have been in jeopardy, is evident from several facts. During the most of last Summer and Autumn, the enemy prowled round so near, that we frequently heard their guns; but at no time did they disturb our stock, or enter our dwelling. At one time, they

concealed themselves about our establishment for a day or two, laying in wait for the Osages. This they have since acknowledged. They also stated, that they were so near as to distinguish the little half breeds who were with us, from our own children; and added, that they intended, had they discovered any of the adult Osages, to take their scalps. It is also reported, that about a dozen of the Osage warriors, soon after their defeat in November last, set out for this station, with the intention of taking our lives and breaking up our establishment. They were headed by a man who had lost all his relatives, and who had become exasperated at the whites, under the impression that they had joined the enemy. They proceeded a short distance, when one, who had joined for the purpose of dissuading them from their object, told them it would not do; that he had changed his mind—he could not proceed—his heart had failed him—the missionaries were good people. He then turned back; and his companions, one after another followed his example, until the leader was left alone. Finding himself thus deserted, he also gave up the project and returned. Surely the arm of the Lord had been our protection. May we never cease to praise Him for his preserving goodness.

Thursday, 22.—Among our goods which lately came to hand, we have opened, besides the liberal supplies of clothing from New York, a box of *four hundred garments*, from the Female Union Society of Philadelphia, and two small boxes of valuable articles from the friends of Missions in Ohio. They were all forwarded by our Agents in Cincinnati. May God reward these liberal donors a thousand fold.

Lord's Day, 25.—Discoursed from these words—*Look unto me and be ye saved all the ends of the earth, for I am God, and there is none else.* Considered the character of those addres-

sed, the person who speaks, and the extent of the command. That God might soon appear for *these* ends of the earth, is our fervent prayer.

Monday 26.—This morning Brother Vaill, Brother and Sister Chapman, Sister Fuller, and Dr. Palmer, set off for the Village. On their arrival, they found that they were too late to attend the marriage of the Chief's daughter. As this was an instance in which the man was to have but one wife; they had determined to perform the ceremony according to Clamore's request, had they arrived in season. They witnessed, however, the novel parade of an Indian wedding—guns fired, the United States' colors displayed, great feasting on Buffalo meat, &c. &c.

SENECA MISSION.

Rev. T. S. Harris, to the Domestic Secretary—Nov. 13, 1822.

Dear Sir—We are encouraged to state, that, by the good hand of our God upon us, the prospects of usefulness among this interesting people, appear to be brightening. We would cherish the hope that the chiefs especially, have more confidence in the rectitude of our proceedings than formerly. They appear to be more disposed to hold up our hands in our attempts to instruct their children; by cheerfully correcting, as far as practicable, every vicious habit which they may be in danger of imbibing. The school, though small, (consisting of eighteen in number,) appears to become more tractable, and much more contented, than it has been.

Annual Report to the Government.

Saturday, Nov. 2.—We have been prevented by sickness in the family, from completing the Annual Report of this establishment to the General Government in due season. To-day however, it has been finished and sent. The following is an exact copy.

To the Honorable, the Secretary of War.

"SIR—The establishment with which the undersigned Missionaries, under the patronage of the United Foreign Missionary Society, have the happiness, as well as honor to be connected, is situated about four miles east of Buffalo, N. Y. on the Indian Reservation in that vicinity. Its immediate state is within seventy rods of one branch of the Buffalo Creek, which empties into the Lake at Buffalo, and is nearly central to the whole population on the Reservation.

"The number of individuals employed in educating the Indians at this station, consists, in all of six souls:—A minister of the Gospel, wife and one infant child; a teacher and wife and one female assistant. Of these, the teacher and wife, have been on the ground three years; the others but one year.

"The teacher, on his arrival, was directed to erect a block-house, 24 feet by 28, for the accommodation of his family and school; and to open a local school on the usual plan: the children coming every morning and returning again at night. In the course of time, this method of conducting the school was found to be deficient; because it did not, and could not, secure the punctual attendance of the children, in consequence of the scattered settlements on the Reservation. It was then judged proper by our Board, to erect a frame-house in addition, sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of a minister of the gospel, and as many children as should be judged expedient to receive under the superintendence of the Mission family; and to conduct the establishment on the plan pursued at the south, with which the executive is already acquainted.

"This building 24 by 44, was completed for the reception of the Indian

youth on the 1st of July, 1822, and about 20 children taken under the immediate care of a christian family.

"Upon the present plan of instruction, it is our calculation primarily, to introduce the children to the knowledge of the English language, and to open to them through this channel those sources of information, which are so highly valued by the instructors of the youth in this happy Republic; believing it is of the highest importance to the children among the Six Nations, surrounded as they are by a dense population of whites; that they are made acquainted as early as possible with the language of that community, with which they will in time, in all probability, be amalgamated.

"This plan of instruction also, supposes it highly proper, that together with the advantages to be received in the training of a christian family, the children should be taught those common branches of agriculture, and be made acquainted with those mechanic arts, which may be of almost incalculable use in promoting their future civilization. Under the influence of sober and industrious habits, they may thus learn to support themselves comfortably, by cultivating the small remains of that soil, the whole of which they were once the sole proprietors; but which has been often wrested from them by the hand of avarice, or sold, through their own ignorance for the veriest trifle.

"To complete the establishment under our superintendence, it would seem important that more and different teachers should be employed in this work: particularly a *farmer* is needed in connection with the Mission; not only to lessen our expenditures, which are increasingly large; but that also by having a well cultivated farm in immediate sight, the natives may be excited to those industrious habits which are so well cal-

culated to raise them to a level with enlightened man.

"The improvements belonging to the establishment consist principally of the before-mentioned buildings and their appendages; together with a garden improved, and about 12 acres enclosed with a substantial fence for an orchard and meadow.

"It was not discovered till a part of the buildings had been commenced, that the scite selected for their erection was composed of a bed of almost solid limestone, with a thin layer of earth above: much labor and expense have therefore, been necessary in digging a cellar and well, the former of which only is yet completed.

"The moveable property belonging to the establishment consists chiefly in implements of husbandry, intended for the boys; a loom, wheels, and the necessary apparatus for the instruction of the girls; a set of carpenter's and shoemaker's tools, with the household furniture, which would be found indispensable in a family of thirty persons.

"The current expense of the establishment have been from October 20, 1821, to September 16, 1822, \$2762 91, including disbursements for out-buildings, digging well, cellar, &c.

"The two main buildings have cost \$1,217, nearly.

"For the full accomplishment of the objects embraced in our plan, much time, patience, perseverance, and more funds than we can at present command will be certainly necessary.

"For the further prosecution of our measures, we look with confident and buoyant hopes, to the fostering hand of government; believing that the arm which has been so long, and we hope faithfully extended, for the protection & relief of its red children, will not now be withdrawn from patronizing those institutions which have been formed with an express view to meliorate the condition of our *Indian*

brothers; and which, in the language of a member of our own board, "are now in the full tide of successful experiment."

"To this work we have devoted ourselves for life; expecting no other reward than that of an approving conscience in the discharge of our duty; hoping, and fully believing, that in the use of the proper means, many will yet arise from among this people, who shall continue to enlighten and bless their nation, down to the latest generations."

CATARAUGUS MISSION.

JOURNAL OF THE MISSION.

Thursday, August 15.—A council of both parties of Indians was convened to-day. The pagan party sent for their friend Mr. Taylor, to read the act of the Legislature, ejecting all white people from Indian land, the others sent for me to see that it was correctly read. This act is new to them, and has in some degree terrified the christian party, as well as emboldened the pagans.

Sabbath, 18—More Indians attended meeting to-day than I expected, considering the present state of affairs. There is a certain firmness and determination among those poor Indians, that evinces their sincerity in desiring to be instructed in the ways of righteousness.

Council of Christian Chiefs.

Monday, August 19.—Another council to-day of the christian-party; they met at a private house to devise some means to pursue their favorite object in peace and safety; they delegated two of their principal men to go to Buffalo, and counsel with the head chiefs; they feel grievously distressed. Before they broke up, six of the pagan chiefs came in to spy out their doings and interrupt them. They peremptorily forbade our interpreter attending our meetings on the

Sabbath; and threatened if he interpreted for me, even once more, they would make a public example of him, and turn him and his family out of doors. Thus are these poor heathens, who are trying to seek after truth, persecuted from day to day.

Visit to Seneca.

Saturday, Aug. 24.—Went by appointment on the 20th inst. to Seneca, and had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Crane from Tuscarora at the same place. At a late hour in the evening our hearts were gladdened by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Rankin from New-York. Mr. R. is a member of the Board.

Sabbath, Aug. 25.—Attended both meetings to-day as usual; a goodly number of the Indians assembled; but alas! though the interpreter was present, he dare not officiate. We therefore had only prayers and singing, excepting an exhortation by Jacob Johnson, one of our best Indians.

Monday, Sept. 2.—The monthly concert of prayer was attended this day at the Indian Village. The principal part of the Indians were present. A part of the time was spent in communicating religious intelligence from other missionary stations. It was animating to see with what pleasure they listened. One of the chiefs said it made their hearts glad to hear such good news about their red brothers of the Osages, Choctaws, and Cherokees. He said their hearts rejoiced to learn how much good was doing for poor Indians. Those nations, he added, "are blessed and happy, we envy them—we want it should be so here—the Great Spirit has blessed them—we hope he will look down and pity us in our distressed state, and bless us too."

Encouraging Prospects.

October 3.—The prospects of the Cataaugus Mission have for a few weeks past worn a gloomy aspect, on account of the opposition, and the improbability of procuring a dwell-

ling for the Mission Family, so that it has almost seemed, that the pagans would be permitted to accomplish their object, by driving us from them; but the Lord has appeared for us, and taught us never to distrust his goodness, by unexpectedly providing a dwelling for us. A friend of the cause has kindly offered his house for our accommodation for one year, situated six or seven miles from the Council-house. It is in an unfinished state, but we hope that in a few weeks it will be made comfortable. We desire with gratitude to view the hand of God in this instance of his loving kindness. I rode to the Indian Village early this morning, and requested a council of the Christian party, and desired the children to be brought together. I met them this afternoon, and had the pleasure to find them as much as ever engaged respecting the education of their children. I informed them of the goodness of God in enabling me to procure a house, and stated our prospects and the plan of the intended school. They were very much animated, and said, "here are our children, we give them to you, to be instructed and directed by you and the good society. We think that you know what is best for us and these children who are dear to us. We desire to thank the Great Spirit, that he influenced the good society to send you to us; and though we have been cast down and disappointed, yet the brightening prospect now before us, causes our hearts to rejoice. We cheerfully undertake to do all in our power to promote the object of the Society among us, and pray the Great Spirit to bless you in your undertakings for our good, and for the interests of our little ones."

Surely it is the work of the Lord thus to cause the heathen to be willing to part with their children, to go several miles from them, into the hands of those whose language, manners and

customs are so different from theirs. May the Lord add his blessing and make these children trophies of redeeming grace.

Memoirs of the Life and character of Rev. John Elliott, Apostle of the North American Indians. By Rev. M. Moore, Pastor of the Church in Natick.—Boston, pp. 176.

"The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance." Few men have lived whose title to such a character is equally unquestionable—and whose names will go down to posterity with as pure and splendored a lustre, as the subject of these memoirs. Hitherto, as far as we know, the faith, the patience and the labors of Elliott, have been made known to the public, only in detached fragments scattered here and there over periodical publications;—and though in this shape, his history has been seized with avidity, and contemplated with admiration, it was more than justice to his memory required, and a proper regard to the taste of the religious community prompted, to throw all the authenticated facts illustrating his character together, giving them a distinct form, and a clear connexion, interspersing them with such reflections as must suggest themselves to a pious mind engaged in the compilation. We are pleased to see the "Memoirs of Elliot"—we found still greater pleasure in reading them—and feel confident that none who love his memory, and partake in any measure of his spirit, will deny themselves the same gratification. We do not think the work as interesting as it might have been, or as it may be in a future edition—which will probably be called for. If the compiler, with all his documents before him, would have assumed the character of Author, and given to the public a piece of biography, of which we have many excellent models at the present

day, in our opinion, he would have rendered a still more acceptable service to the cause of religion. But we are aware that many will be better pleased with the work as it now appears, than if it were formed agreeably to our suggestion.—*Bos. Rec.*

CARLISLE, FEBRUARY 21.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Presbyterian church in this borough, on Sabbath the 9th inst. The season was rendered peculiarly interesting by the large addition that was then made to the number of communicants. For three months past that church has enjoyed a gracious visit from the Spirit of God, and has been permitted to witness the fruits of his renewing and refreshing influences. Towards the close of November last, immediately after a very solemn communion season, the first symptoms of a work of grace became apparent. The different measures that are ordinarily blessed of God, for the promotion of a Revival of Religion, were adopted by the pastor of the church, who was aided by other ministers of the borough. The anxious meetings appointed were well attended;—the number of enquiring persons present, varying from 50 to 80 of an evening. About five weeks before the communion notice was given to such as were desirous of approaching the Lord's table, for the first time to make known their desire. Four days were subsequently spent by the Session in the examination of the applicants, and *sixty-two* persons were admitted by them into commun-

ion with the church. On the Saturday preceding the communion Sabbath, a public profession, of their faith in Christ,—of their consent to Him as *the covenant of the people*,—of their vows to renounce the world, and lead a holy life, was made by them immediately after the preparatory discourse had been delivered, and they were received by prayer, from the pastor, into fellowship with the church, and exhorted to walk worthy of their high vocation. We have seldom, if ever, felt more real joy, than when we seen, immediately upon notice being given from the pulpit, such a large number of persons rising in different parts of the church, and flocking together with so much solemnity and apparent readiness, to own their covenant God, and *filling* the chief aisle, while their covenant vow was read to them. It was a sight that must have gladdened the hearts of all that witnessed it, who knew the value of the soul, or feel, in any measure, concerned for the salvation of their fellow men. We doubt not, but that it will long be remembered in that church, as a cause of joy and thankfulness. The great number of those who have recently been brought to the saving knowledge of the truth, are young persons; and it is somewhat remarkable, if we are correctly informed, that the number is equally divided between the sexes. Of the males, we understand, that 18 are students of College.—The whole church, consisting of close upon 500 members, communed at the same time, three fourths of the pews below stairs

having been appropriated to the use of communicants, besides the tables that were spread in the aisles. While the elements were distributing, the utmost silence reigned in the house, although the congregation that assembled on the occasion was very large. The large number of communicants, and the death-like stillness that pervaded the assembly, we think, could scarcely have failed to impress the minds of the spectators when they saw a whole people bowed before the Lord, and each one communing in his own heart with the Father of his Spirit. Christians seem to have been much replenished, and are still encouraged to go on to pray. The Lord hath not yet withdrawn from them. At an inquiring meeting held last week, we understand that there were between 20 and 30 persons who attended. It affords us pleasure to add, that this blessed work is not confined to the Presbyterian church in this place, but that it has recently extended to the Methodist Society, in which there are at present very pleasing indications of the presence of the quickening Spirit.

It might not be unprofitable to give a few hints respecting the amusements of the season, as we consider it a duty to point out at all times, the course, so far as we are acquainted with it, to be pursued, in order to find true happiness; although some may be disposed to say, "Do not torment us before the time." Many of our young men, and also of the other sex are running after *pleasure* with the greatest pre-

cipitation and eagerness. We see the sleighs glancing over the snow, filled with persons who appear to be intoxicated with the object held in view. The hours which should be occupied in sweet repose, is spent in search—in anxious search—of what? That blind phantom;—that deceiving vision;—that fickle Ignis-Fatuus—*Sensual Pleasure!* The portion of time which should be consecrated to rest, is often offered to this idol. Would, that the votaries of Religion, were as zealous in the cause of Christ, as the devoted followers of Fashion and Amusement are in bowing at their shrine.

Stop, young friend, in this hey-day of mirth. Your chase leads through a rugged hedge. Look but through the perspective to futurity, and see where all your pleasures end. Where are the sweets it yields you *now*? Do you call it sweet to be exposed to the chilling penetration of a fierce north wind? Do you call it pleasure, to saunter through the dark, not knowing what is before you? Is this your pleasure? Or where are the sweets it promises hereafter? Can you look forward to that blest day, when all this arduous labor will be paid for? Have you in expectation some kind propitious hour to reap the good of all this toil? I fear not. I fear, that an unperceived barrier will soon appear, and blast your fondest hopes. "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth," is the language of the scripture, which claims our best attention. "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all [needed

“blessings] will be added unto you,” is an injunction from the same source of equal importance to the young.—To them because they are the only persons that can embrace these calls. By attending to them, you will enter on a course which will lead to *pleasure* paramount to every other joy.

It is with some pain we learn, that notwithstanding the blessed visitations which have lately been experienced among us, it is the intention of some of the inhabitants of the borough, to usher in the 22d of February with a splendid Ball, which is to commence this evening. There is also to be an anniversary exhibition, by the Belles Lettres Society of Dickinson College. The exhibition will consist of choice pieces of composition, which will be spoken by the members of said society. It will be entertaining to every person of rational taste. Reader, to which will you go? Will you choose the ball as your part of the evening’s entertainment? “Yes,” perhaps, you say, “there I will have a chance to see the *glasses sparkle*;—the ladies *smile*;—the gallant appear quite *condescending*; and there I’ll have some fun.” But let me ask you, is this the extent of your expectations? Will you for this scanty bit of sensual gratification, incur the displeasure of that Being, who preserves you every moment? It is hoped there is few who will countenance it that are possessed of influence or respectability; and thereby contribute in destroying a practice so injurious to society! Did ever you see a devout Christian at a ball? Then why are

you there? The injunction, “Be ye holy, for I am holy,” is not intended to be observed merely by a few; it is universal. Then consider well, ere you step into the ball-room;—for the Word of Truth informs us, that, “For all this God will bring thee into Judgment.”

A NEW WORK.

Proposals have lately been issued “by Mr. R. Porter, of Wilmington, and Mr. J. Rakestraw, Philadelphia, for re-publishing by subscription, the Letters of PAUL & AMICUS, as now publishing in the Christian Repository.” These letters, the nature of which will be better understood from the following extract from the prospectus, are truly interesting to those sects of christians, whose interests they involve. We state for the information of our readers, that a subscription paper is opened at the Bookstore of Messrs. Lockerman and Scott, Carlisle, to receive subscribers.

“This interesting discussion, commenced so far back as the 12th May 1821, with an Essay over the signature of “PAUL,” (in the REPOSITORY,) charging the Society of Friends with holding doctrines and practices inimical to the principles of the Gospel, as contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. These charges were ably met, by another writer over the signature of “AMICUS,”—Seldom have the productions of anonymous writers excited a more lively interest, than have those of “PAUL” and “AMICUS,” especially among Presbyterians and Friends—altho’ the authors have never been recognized, it has been taken for granted that the views of the former, accorded with those of the Presbyterians generally, while those of the latter, were approved by the Friends.

The following narrative is extracted from a paper printed in New-Haven, Connecticut by Mr. NATHAN WHITING, entitled "*Religious Intelligencer*." It is ably conducted; and is a zealous advocate for the missionary cause, and every other Religious institution. Having the advantage of a situation, in which a great mass of intelligence concentrates, and also, a host of able correspondents, the paper is never uninteresting; but we presume, the publication is too well known to require any commendation from us. We cannot forbear, however, casting in our mite.

☞ We would take occasion here to add that we neglected to insert the "credit due" this paper, in extracting a "Narrative of a Revival, (No. 4, page 58.) This was occasioned by inadvertance; and not with a view to give it as our own.

A NARRATIVE OF A REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN THE BOUNDS OF LAMINGTON CONGREGATION, N. J.

Communicated for the Religious Intelligencer, by the Rev. Mr. Galpin, LAMINGTON, Jan. 22, 1823.

A work of Grace commenced in the congregation of Lamington, last June. The influences of the Holy Spirit had already been poured out in an unusual manner, in the region east and south of us. The sound of the Redeemer's footsteps, and an abundance of rain, were the signs of the times, which preceded this gracious visit to us. Previous to the period of this work, the church was characterized by many professors who resembled too nearly the foolish virgins, and were apparently forgetting the injunction of their Lord, to "watch."

The revival in Sommerville, which a little before commenced, began to arouse the minds of some, and to excite considerable attention to our own spiritual condition. The wonderful working of God's Spirit in that place,

could not, indeed, pass unnoticed. The alarm which was frequently sounded in the ears of many thoughtless ones among us, and which admonished the lukewarmness and the apathy of professors, began to create a visible seriousness on the minds of many. From this time our meetings were increased. Preaching and family visitation and conferences, became more frequent, and the eager attention to hear and to converse upon religious subjects, greatly animated the pastor in his labors. Shortly after the work began to make its appearance, the Rev. Mr. Osborn, who was then laboring in Sommerville, was invited to come over and help us. The invitation was accepted, and this man of God, to whose labors and charity, and work of love for the salvation of immortal souls, I desire to bear testimony, preached to a very crowded audience on Sabbath evening, the 30th June. A solemn stillness pervaded the house, and all hearts seemed to be bowed down. It was indeed, a time of great alarm to sinners, and of great searchings to professors. On the following Tuesday, a number of ministers met with us, who had a few weeks before entered into an association for the purpose of visiting their respective congregations and uniting their exertions and their prayers in dependence upon the divine Spirit, that the great head of the church would remember and pour out his holy blessing upon Zion. This meeting was happily well timed, and seemed to be accompanied with the divine blessing. On the following morning, about a dozen attended an anxious meeting at the house of their pastor. Convictions now were rapid. The power of God, and the prevalence of the Holy Spirit were felt and acknowledged. The salvation of Jesus, was the great theme and an interest in him the great inquiry. Many resorted to their Bible, who before knew nothing of its contents, or were ashamed to be seen with

this precious book in their hands. The momentous realities of an eternal world, and the solemn scenes of a judgment day was pictured upon their countenances. Now the house of God becomes for the first time, "the gate of heaven" to many, who waking from their dreams of worldly folly and sin, find themselves on holy ground, and exclaimed, "How dreadful is that place! surely God is here, and I knew it not." How little does this world and every thing here below, appear in comparison with the worth of the soul, and the glories of an invisible world. Where now are infidels! They are seen either trembling and falling before the power, and the sword of the Spirit, or flying from the field of battle. While in the midst of Zion's camp, there is a "stir," and the sound of the "trumpet" and the glorious company of the faithful, are seen gathering around the standard of the great captain of their salvation; and at a distance from all her enemies, the church having put on her beautiful garments, appears "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners," bending her course through the wilderness of this world. The precious fruits of this revival have appeared in the number of about 60 awakened persons. About 40 of these have joined themselves in covenant with God, and sealed the profession of their faith at the "Lord's Supper." In connexion with this narrative, it may be stated that there is a revival now going on in Hacketts-town, about 15 miles from this place, where a glorious ingathering is multiplying to the great harvest of salvation. The words of the prophet are fulfilled, "Who are these that gather themselves together, and come as doves and as clouds to their windows."

"Arise, O King of grace, arise,
And enter to thy rest;
Lo, thy church waits with longing eyes
Thus to be owned and blest."

For these things we have reason to feel deeply humbled before God, and devoutly to adore his goodness, for 'remembering' us thus in our 'low estate.' To Him be all the praise of his grace in Christ. Amen.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

To the church in *Franklin*, (Con.) there have been 66 members added since February 1820. Their pastor, the Rev. *Samuel Nott*, is in his 68th year. The whole number of communicants is 124; the greatest number received at one time was 30. Some of all ages have been included in the late gradual revival; but God seems particularly to have "delighted in bringing the young to a knowledge of his truth. As public worship is better attended than usual, prayer meetings are kept up, and a *praying spirit* seems to continue; their pastor remarks, that "we are encouraged to hope, that God has yet greater blessings in store for us—that he will yet make richer displays of his grace—and revive his work more and more."

Washington Co. Post.

SUMMARY.

The Rev. *Jeremiah Chamberlain*, formerly of Bedford, has been appointed President of Centre College at Danville, Kentucky. The College was opened on the 20th of January, for the reception of Students.

The New-York Tract Society voted Rev. Messrs. Bird & Goodell, missionaries to palestine, 5000 Spanish, 5000 English, & 5000 French Tracts.

The New Testament has been translated into the Javenese language by Mr. Bruckner, Missionary of the Baptist Missionary Society of England, at Samarang on the Island of Java. Mr. B. has also translated several Tracts, and short systems of Christian doctrine.

The Rev. *Henry Chase*, has been appointed by the Society for promot-

ing the Gospel among Seamen, missionary amongst Seamen. They were encouraged to this by the liberal grant of \$250, for six months, from the United Domestic Missionary Society.

A religious paper entitled "The Christian Register," has been lately commenced in Montreal, published once in two weeks. So great was the increase of its patronage, that the paper has increased from eight to sixteen octavo pages.

A Tract Society has been established, during the past year, in Montreal, auxiliary to the London Tract Society. It has distributed since its commencement, 9,000 Tracts.

"The treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M.," says the Rel. Intelligencer, "acknowledges the receipt of \$4,035 67, from Dec. 13th, to Jan. 12th, inclusive; besides \$750 as a part of the legacy, of the late Dr. Solomon Everest, of Canton, (Con.,) \$900 having been previously remitted and acknowledged.

A destructive fire occurred in the city of Norfolk on the 31st ult., which burnt a number of stores and dwelling houses. One gentleman perished in the flames, and several other persons were severely hurt. The fire was arrested in its progress by blowing up an extensive building.

Two missionaries have been sent to the Shetland Isles.

The Edinburg Christian Instructor states that a work is in the press, entitled, "An Historical Sketch of the United States of America, accompanied by personal observations, made during a residence of several years in that country, by Isaac Holmes."

ANECDOTES.

A Teacher, in the Methodist Adult School, observing to one of her scholars how very attentive she was to her book, her reply was, "O yes, I bless God I am never so happy as when reading my Bible. I have ex-

perienced the pardoning love of God, for many years past; but as I was not able to read the word of God myself I never experienced that real enjoyment of its contents. I can now read and realize its precious promises for my own comfort; I can take its precepts for my rule through life."

On asking another poor woman, who appeared much in earnest for the salvation of her soul, how she felt the state of her mind, she said "glory be to God, I think I shall go to Heaven; I am happy, quite happy." Another time whilst reading the Bible, she was asked if she understood what she read, she replied, "Oh, yes, 'tis that which warms my heart."

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The following notices were obligingly selected and handed to us, by a gentleman of respectability.

The Niger.—It is at length ascertained that this river empties itself into the Atlantic ocean a few degrees to the westward of the Equator. This important fact is confirmed by the arrival in England of Mr. Dupuis from Africa. This gentleman was consul at Ashantee. He is acquainted with the Arabic and Moorish languages, and got his intelligence by conversing with different traders with whom he fell in, at Ashantee. He thought it so important as to warrant his voyage home to communicate to government what he had learnt.

Tilloch Magazine.

Natural History.—M. Balande has returned to France, after an absence of two years in the interior of Africa. The whole collection which he has brought home for the Museum of Paris, comprises 15,000 articles. Among which are the skeletons and skins of an enormous Hippopotamus, a Rhinoceros and three Whales, one of which is 75 feet in length.

Eruption of the Volcano of Goonong Api.—Mr. Gaumhauer, Dutch Resident at Banda, has transmitted details of the Volcanic Eruption of Goonong Api, which took place on the 11th of June, 1820. This phenomenon announced itself at half past eleven in the morning, in a frightful manner. At half past two o'clock a mass of red hot stones flew from the volcano with extraordinary force, and set on fire in their flight whatever they happened to reach. The shocks occasioned by the eruption were so great, and succeeded each other so rapidly, that the houses and even the ships felt the effects. The smoke and ashes vomited from the Crater soon obscured the region of the mountain, and even more distant places. The shocks increased towards evening, and the stones were carried to twice the height of the mountain, which appeared covered with torrents of fire. This spectacle became still more frightful by an earthquake, which happened in the evening, and by a violent hurricane, so that the whole population of Banda and of other Islands, passed the night in agony and at day break all the ships in the harbor removed from the crash. The trees were almost buried in the sand, and the wells that were not covered were filled up. The verdure was buried up, and the earth covered with ashes which in its fall smothered many birds and quadrupeds!

New Mathematical Instrument.—M. Maesetus, of Halberstadt has invented an instrument, by which can be traced the ellipses, the parabola, and the hyperbola, in any given relation of the parameter to the axis.

Astronomy.—The Emperor Alexander has ordered a magnificent observatory to be constructed at Abo in Finland.

Zeal for Science.—M. De Candolle, Professor of Botany in Geneva, had in his possession a *Flora* of Mex-

ico collected and drawn in New Spain by the Spanish Botanists, and contained in thirteen volumes large Folio. This collection being called for by the owner, De Candolle regretting to loose so much treasure, desired his friend to join in taking copies of the most curious plants. All the inhabitants of Geneva capable of handling the pencil were soon engaged in copying the *Flora* of Mexico. The ladies in a particular manner evinced an unbounded zeal in this undertaking and in a week's time, not a drawing in the collection remained to be copied.

Coffee.—It has been calculated that anterior to 1819 the common consumption of coffee in Europe, rose to 69 millions of pounds whilst in 1819 it was only 37 millions.

Married.—On Thursday the 6th inst. by the Rev. John W. Hamm, Mr. John Mitchell, to Miss Margaret M^r. Farland, both of Mifflin township.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died.—On Wednesday the 12th instant, at his residence near Carlisle, Mr. JAMES FLEMING, in the 66th year of his age. He had repaired in full health, to the house of God on the Saturday preceding, to seek *the preparation of the heart and the answer of the tongue*, for approaching to God the next day in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. But how dark is the prospect before us! Instead of approaching to the table of the Lord, it pleased the Master whom he endeavored to honor, to vouchsafe to him a preparation very different from the one he was immediately seeking. While waiting in the house of God he was attacked with the disease, which in four days time terminated his earthly existence, and removed him as we trust from the fellowship of the saints below to the communion of God a-

bove. How emphatically does this providence urge the injunction so often heard, but so seldom heeded, 'Be ye also ready for ye know not the hour when the Son of man cometh.'

Died, on Saturday last, of a lingering consumption, Mr. *R. Woods*, near Newville, aged nearly 63 years.

— On Tuesday last, in North Middleton township, Mr. *Christopher Wonderlich*.

From the National Gazette.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

By W. Tappan.

I saw the outcast—An abandoned boy,
Whom wretchedness, debased, might call
its own—

His look was wan, and his sad sunken eye,
Mute pleader—told a bosom-harrowing tale;
For he was one, unknown to fostering care,
Which should have shielded and protected
him

In childhood's dangerous hour. No father's
prayer,

In midnight orison, had risen ever,
Before the viewless throne, to fall again,
In blessings on the lad. No mother's tear
Had dropt in secret for the wand'rer. He,
Dejected, stood before me, and methought
Resembled much a flower, a ruined flower,
But lovely once and might have burgeon'd
gaily,

Had not adversity's dread simoon pass'd,
And blighted all its sweets. The buds of
hope

Bloom'd on—but not for him. The 'morn-
ing sun

Shone gladly out—but all to him was dark.
His soul was in eclipse,—the energies
Of mind lay dormant, withering in their
prime.

I look'd—but he had pass'd me;—He stole on
Despondingly, irresolute his pace,
As on forbidden ground. The world seem'd
not

For him;—haply its frigid bloom were much,
To yield the sufferer, misery's sheltering
grave.

I saw the outcast;—but to fancy's view
Methought a vision, fair and bright appeared.
o chang'd I mus'd—but the intelligence

Darting in lustre from its mild full eye
Assur'd my throbbing heart, 'twas he indeed:
Gone was the sallow hue, the sombre cast
Of wretchedness, and in its stead, the glow
Of cheerfulness shone out. His parting lip
Disclos'd the smile, content delights to wear,
When peace within sits revelling. His steps
erect,

Told of a heart at peace. He walked in the
beauty

Of reckless boyhood. Wondering then I
ask'd

The cause. He meekly pointed to a dome
Whose hallow portals tell the passenger
That the Eternal deigns to call it His,—
Known of all nations as the house of prayer.
Here, said the youth, while glistening drops
bedew'd

His beauteous cheek,—here pity led my way;
And he that knew no Father soon found
One

Able and sure to save. And he whose tears
No Mother's hand had kindly wip'd away,
Found One who said, "Come thou forsaken
come

Into my bosom—Rest poor wand'rer here!"
He ceased—My full heart as I went my way,
Call'd down God's benison on the Sunday
School.

The Belles Lettres Society of Dickinson College, will celebrate its 40th Anniversary *THIS EVENING*, in the Rev. Geo. Duffield's Church.—The members of the Union Philosophical Society, and the inhabitants of Carlisle and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

Exercises to commence at half past six o'clock precisely.

ALEX. H. CODWISE, } Committee
SAML. A. M'COSKRY, } on behalf of
JAMES HOLMES, } the B. L. S.

The members of the Carlisle Benevolent Society, are notified to hold their semi-annual meeting, in the County Hall, on the *Twenty-fourth* inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. At which time the proceedings of the Managers will be exhibited, and an election for officers held.

The *Honorary members* of the Union Philosophical Society, residing in the borough and vicinity of Carlisle are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Union Hall, on the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A society has been formed in Newburyport, for the purpose of employing a permanent teacher among the inhabitants of the Isle of Shoals.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

"Men persecute the people of God because they are religious—God chastises them because they are not more so—men persecute them because they will not *give up* their profession—God chastises them because they have not *lived up* to their profession."

PRAYER.

"No business can be so hasty, but *prayer* may prevent it; the wings whereof are so nimble, that it can fly up to heaven and solicit God, and bring down an answer before even our words need to come forth of our lips; in vain shall we hope that any design of ours can prosper, if we have not first sent this *messenger* on our errand."

LOVE TO CHRIST.

"It is no breach of the Peace, to strive which shall love Christ best; nor any breach of good manners, to go before others in this love."

"Our love to Christ is not worth speaking of, but his love to us cannot be enough spoken of."

"The worst of sectaries are *Non-doers*."

"We often admire the beauty and durability of the colors, which adorn our China, but are we aware how they become indelible? It is by passing through the fire, it is by the influence

of the heat that the characters drawn by the pencil become firm and lasting. See then the design of affliction. It is often compared to the furnace, and it is well known that our fiery trials not only purify our souls, but make our graces appear more clear and beautiful, and fix them more indelibly on the heart." TOPLADY.

MAXIM.

A contented mind and a good conscience will make a man happy in all conditions.—He knows not how to fear, who dares to die.

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* * Letters to the editors must be post paid.

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